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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31 1884.

PATERNALISM IN GOVERNMENT.

The notion that government ought to do everything for everybody is plainly growing more and more prevalent. A bill is now before congress to spend many millions of dollars to build southern school houses. Large sums were recently appropriated to compensate those who suffered losses by the flood in the Ohio river. If a disease assumes an epidemic character, as yellow fever and cholera often do, the first thought is to call upon the national treasury for help. Exaggerated reports of the cattle disease in Kansas and Texas have secured a large appropriation for adoption of measures to check the malady. A manifest tendency of the times is toward increase of officialism. Government is called on to do everything; it must run the railroads and telegraphs, hold the land and parcel it out to the people; and see that everybody is taken care of. Ten thousand bills have been introduced into congress for the regulation of our social condition, the direct effect of them all being to increase governmental meddling and to supersede local and individual enterprise. Possibly California may soon put in a claim for help from the general government on account of the losses of a dry season, or Oregon may expect compensation for destruction of wheat fields by a winter's freeze. Why not, since people along the Ohio river, who have suffered from a freshet, throw themselves upon the government, and the descendants of all who, since the old colonial days have served the country in any capacity, are going before congress with relief bills, pleading the merits o their ancestors as reasons why they should be pensioned upon the country? How all this increases the dependence, and consequently the servitude, of the people in the same ratio as it increases officialism, must be apparent to every one who gives it even the slightest attention. Herbert Spencer, in a recent article on "The Coming Slavery," presents some very striking thoughts on this general subject. All socialism, he argues involves slavery. "What," he asks, "is the essential item of a slave? That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desires. The degree of his slavery varies according to the ratio between that which he is forced to yield up and that which he is allowed to retain; and it matters not whether his master is a single person or a society. If, without option, he has to labor for the society, and receives from the general stock such portion as the society awards him, he becomes a slave to the society. Socialistic arrangements necessitate an enslavement of this kind; and toward such an enslavement many recent measures, and still more the measures advocated, are carrying us." This writer, whose remarks are worth more than most men's leaves, says further:

> The blank form of a question daily asked is, "We have already done this; why should we not do that?" And the regard for precedent suggested by it is ever passing on restrictive legislation. Having had brought into their sphere of operation more and more numerous businesses, the acts restricting hours of employment and dictating the treatment of workers are now to be made applicable to shops. From inspecting lodging houses to limit the number of occupants and enforce sanitary conditions, we have passed to inspecting all houses below a certain rent in which there are members of more than one family, and are now passing to a kindred inspection of all small houses. Supporting children with food for their minds by public agency is being followed by some cases by supplying food for their bodies; and after the practice has been made gratuitous many anticipate that the supply now proposed to be made gratis in the one case will eventually be proposed to be made gratis in the other, the argument in both cases being that good bodies as well as good minds are requisite to make good citizens being logically urged as a reason for the extension. And then, avowedly proceeding on the precedents established by the church, the school and the reading room, all lately provided, it is contended that "pleasure, in the sense it is now generally admitted, needs legislating for and organizing at least as much as work." Not precedent only prompts this spread, but also the necessity which arises from supplementing inefficient measures, and for dealing with the artful at points continually eluded. Failure does not destroy faith in the agencies employed, but merely suggests more stringent use of such agencies or wider ramifications of them.

A necessary part of this great evil is the growth of officialism, of which the same writer says:

> Not only does the power of resistance of the regulated part decrease in a geometrical ratio as the regulating part increases, but the private interests of many in the regulated part itself make the change of ratio still more rapid. In every circle conversations show that now, when the passing of competitive examinations renders them eligible for the public service, youths are being educated in such ways that they may pass them and get employment under government. One consequence is, that men who might otherwise have become some further growth of officialism is no less to look on it with tolerance, if not favorably, as offering possible careers for those dependent on them and those related to them. Any one who remembers the numbers of upper-class and middle-class families in relations to place their children with no other thought than that of getting them into some government office, will see that no small encouragement to the spread of legislative control is now coming from those who, but for the personal interests thus arising, would be hostile to it. This pressing desire for careers is enforced by the preference for careers which are thought respectable. "Even if his salary is small, his occupation will be that of a gentleman," thinks the father, who wants to get a government clerkship for his son. And this relative dignity of state servants, as compared with those occupied in business, increases as the admin strative organization becomes a larger and more powerful element in society, and tends more and more to fix the standard of honor. The prevalent ambition with a young Frenchman is to get some official post in his locality, to rise thence to a place in the local center of government, and finally to reach some head office in Paris. And in Russia, where that universality of state-regulation which characterizes the militant type of society has been carried farthest, we see this ambition pushed to its extreme. Says Mr. Wallace, quoting a passage from a play, "All men, even shopkeepers and cobblers, aim at becoming officers, and the man who has passed his whole life without official rank scorns to be not a human being."

H. W. S.

Nearly every newspaper one picks up is full of the cry rung on the vague term "reform." A common notion is that "reform" simply means a change of officials. "Turn the rascals out," about the organs of one party; "keep the rascals out," about the organs of the other. But the reform required consists far less in deciding what party shall make and administer our laws and get the emoluments of office than in restricting and fixing the limits of governmental action. Politics is a growing trade because official life has become the object of an increasing class, and because the growing disposition of the people to look to government for everything increases the scope of the public service while it decreases the energy and self-dependence of the people. Extension, then, of the principle and practice of paternalism in government with consequent multiplication of official places, is the great evil of the times to which reform ought chiefly to be directed. For one of our political parties to charge this evil upon the other is shallow and insincere. The spirit that produces the evil prevails among the people, and consequently infects and infests both parties. It has been wisely said that there is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden instincts; and the growing notion that government ought to do everything for everybody is a manifestation of a decline of individual and public spirit which bodes no good to our country.

Mr. Gladstone's new franchise bill will admit 1,400,000 new voters in England, 200,000 in Scotland and 400,000 in Ireland, or 2,000,000 in all, in addition to the present voting population of the United Kingdom. That number is 3,000,000, so that the total vote if Mr. Gladstone's bill passes will be 5,000,000 in a population somewhat under 35,000,000. This is one vote in seven, whereas in this country, where there are no restrictions upon suffrage, the voting population is one in five. This bill brings Great Britain so near to universal suffrage the difference cannot be worth talking about. If the bill should pass, Mr. Matthew Arnold may be searching about in vain in his own country to find that intelligent and conservative "remnant" which, he thinks, is the salt of the earth, and which is to save all governments from going to the bad.

"Mother Seaton's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c

SINCERITY IN THE PULPIT.

In no profession is sincerity more requisite than in the ministry. The minister should preach not only what he believes, but as he believes. His preaching should take the tone of his personal character. It must take this tone to be genuine and sincere. If one believes that the best results are to be attained by exciting a religious fervor in the hearts of his hearers, his preaching should be warm and emotional. On the other hand if he thinks that the development of character is the best result of preaching he should be didactic. He should present the great thoughts of God and immortality, of sin and holiness to the mind and heart to the normal effect of the correct apprehension of these truths for the fruits of his ministry. Every preacher cannot succeed in the same way, but every one ought to understand his own gift—the talent entrusted to him, and be faithful to it. In the long run it is generally true that fidelity to ones own idea of what he is called to do will lead to the most satisfactory results, though it may not in all cases lead to the greatest apparent success. These remarks have been suggested by the fact that the apparent impression made by the brief ministry of the Rev. Mr. Hayhurst in this city is not at all commensurate with his obvious ability as a preacher. He is learned, profound and discriminating in his pulpit efforts, and as a didactic preacher he would take a high rank in any city. His sermons, judging from the few we have heard, illustrate that fine quality of knowledge, the result of severe mental discipline, which distinguishes the vague half-learned man from the thorough scholar. When the attention of a hearer is taxed by discriminating statements, by definitions of terms, and the careful balancing of propositions it is sometimes forgotten that exactness of knowledge is amplitude knowledge. The process of intellectual development is, that of differentiation. The ideas multiply, and increase according to the exactness with which they are apprehended and defined. So the method which Mr. Hayhurst has adopted, while not the most popular, and perhaps, not on the whole the best, is very nearly the best of its kind. He has fully apprehended the value of motives in the sphere of human conduct, and relies upon those considerations of the world to come, which constituted the staple of the teachings of Jesus for the development of that character which in his farewell discourse, he said is the noblest work of God. The pulpit is not entirely free from the spirit of demagogy, and so long as there is a tendency among ministers to seek for immediate, and sometimes superficial results through a diction of the doctrines of the church, there will always be a place for thorough and discriminating instruction in the way of life.

Mr. N. Versteeg, of the board of school directors, has taken the criticisms of THE OREGONIAN so greatly to heart that he has actually ordered the copy of the paper formerly left at his house to be stopped, expressly to punish the paper for its misbehavior. This is severe indeed. Perhaps now Mr. Versteeg will accumulate money enough out of this economy to become a taxpayer, and so entitle him to hold the office of school director. On the county tax roll his property stands entirely covered by indebtedness. Perhaps now too the attorney for the school district, who also pays no tax but draws $100 a year for a supposed service, will interest himself as much in Mr. Versteeg's want of qualification for the directorship as he did in pointing out the ineligibility of Dr. Strong.

It looks as if Blaine might have more strength in the republican national convention, at the offstart, than any other candidate. Yet there is small probability of his nomination. If his name good into the convention at all he is likely to be in the same position Grant was in 1880—that is, with more strength than any other candidate, but confronted by a resolute and unyielding opposition, made up partly of those who have an invincible repugnance to Blaine, and partly of the friends of other candidates. Out of such a situation will come some result not yet within the range of accurate prediction, but a ticket which pretty certainly will carry the whole strength of the republican party.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Southern Oregon.

There is a sulphur spring in the vicinity of Woodville, whose waters are said to possess curative powers of much value.

Grant's Pass district will soon have a fine school house, two stories high and 30x50 feet in size, being now in course of construction. That section will then have superior facilities for educating the young.

Western Oregon.

Some of the farmers of Polk county are complaining of the wild oats growing faster than their spring sown wheat.

This season 35,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Smithfield, and a large quantity is yet in store at the warehouses there.

Passengers about Junction City say that the wild oats are more numerous then ever known before at this time of the year, and will do considerable damage to early-sown grain.

D. M. Guthrie of Dallas has reported to the department at Washington, D. C., that 8 per cent. of the total number of sheep in Polk county last year were killed by coyotes.

Eugene City *Journal*: From a gentleman living in Mohawk we learn that the small fruit such as plums, peaches, blackberries, etc., are very badly winter-killed. The general opinion is that the fruit crop of the Willamette valley is no short the coming season.

Sheriff Deputy Sheriff Goodrad, of Lane county, arrested one Abe Smith, at Big Prairie, on the Military road, on a warrant from Yakima county, W. T., charging the said individual with stealing fifteen head of horses in that county in September last. The prisoner is in jail awaiting the coming of the sheriff of Yakima county.

Eastern Oregon.

The Umatilla democratic county convention will be held in Pendleton April 11.

Wheat is selling at sixty cents per bushel and flour at $4.50 per barrel in the Grande Ronde valley.

The total number of pupils in Grant county, according to the report of the county school superintendent, is 1260; total apportionment, $816 90.

Union county *Record*: The harvest season is not as prolific as usual this spring. But corn does not meet until May, and there is no telling what another week may bring forth.

A meeting of the democratic county convention is called to be held at the courthouse in Union, April 10, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to be held at The Dalles on April 17, 1884, and to nominate candidates to fill the various county offices.

The Heppner *Times* learns that the mail which was thrown off the west bound train at Alkali, last Sunday night, was found the next morning under Moody's warehouse. The sack had been cut open and robbed of its contents. It is impossible to ascertain how much or what was taken, but as more or less registered mail comes to this office every day, it is very likely some one will be loser.

Fred Scott of La Grande has a valuable relic of the war of 1812, in the portrait of his grandfather, General Crosby, who figured conspicuously in the battles of Lundy's Lane and New Orleans. The portrait was executed by a French artist and is valuable as a work of merit as well as that of a historical relic and family treasure. It has been three times rescued from as many fires. In the Portland fire of 1873 a corner was badly torn when Mr. Scott snatched it from the burning building, since it has in a good state of preservation and is highly prized by its owner.

Alkali correspondence of the Heppner *Gazette*: Something like 100,000 pounds of merchandise is now here for several Heppner merchants. The sale on eastern freight rushpeddlers Portland has been fixed at fifty cents per hundred. Business is lively. Farmers are taking out a great many agricultural implements, which indicates that a good many new farms are to be opened up. We have two threshers, but have not had any regular service thus far. A $1600 tax for the purpose of carrying on a school was voted sustained.

A Dalles exchange says, regarding crop prospects: The ground has been too moist until within the past few days for plowing, but at last accounts was in excellent condition. We learn that farmers are very busy sowing grain. The object in either to sow in the fall or very early in the spring, so that the early rains will fall upon the growing crops. We have made inquiry of many of our farmers and learn that the frost did little or no damage to the fall wheat, and there is every indication that it will yield abundantly. Some of our citizens who own orchards have informed us that the severe weather last winter injured the peach buds, and fears are entertained that we shall have a small yield this summer. The severe weather of the winter of 1880 damaged these trees considerably, and the severity last winter, but not as much as that of 1880, has undoubtedly injured this fruit for some years to come.

The following educational statistics of Umatilla county have been gathered from the annual report of the county superintendent: Whole number of organized school districts in the county, 121; school districts reporting, 69; persons between 4 and 20 years of age in the county, 4845; pupils between 4 and 20 years of age enrolled in the public schools in the county this year, 2748; average daily attendance in the public schools, 1667; pupils enrolled in private schools, 276; children between 4 and 20 years of age not attending any school during the year, 1191; teachers employed in the public schools during the year, 103; teachers employed in private schools during the year, 0; teachers employed holding first grade certificates, 4.39; teachers employed holding second class certificates, 44; applicants during the year for teachers' certificates, 80; average number of months public schools have been taught during the year, 4⅞; private schools in this county, 10; school houses built during the year, 14; school houses in this county—log 10, frame 35, brick 1, total, 45; estimated value of school houses, including school lots—Portland City school houses, $3,000; value of furniture belonging to school houses, $3,000; estimated value of apparatus, etc., $300; average salary paid male teachers per month in the public schools, $62 34; average salary paid female teachers per month during the year, $38 50; graded schools in this county, 5; teachers in graded schools, 19; pupils in attendance at same, 917; amount of school funds in the hands of district clerks March 1, 1883, $2,939 12; received by district tax during the year, $6,156 81; received by district tax during the year, $3,175 39; money received by tax to build during the year, $1,414 56; school funds received from all other sources during the year, $5,076 68; total amount of school funds for county, $34 970 ; total amount paid for school purposes during the year in the county, $12,-142 38; amount of school funds in the hands of district clerks March 1, 1884, $2,828 30.

In speaking of the westward tide of immigration, the Lyon county *Record* says, editorially: "Nearly every train that passes over the Central and Southern roads, carries with it from one to a dozen or forty settlers to fill their homes in the valleys of this favored county, fresh from the east, and but a few days on the road, having arrived at Huntington over the Oregon Short Line. On the other hand we hear of very few going east again. Every stage from Reckless is crowded with passengers, a majority of whom are emigrants to this country. In this way Walla Walla immigrants are getting in almost daily, and for the last thirty persons have passed through La Grande for that section during the last fortnight. Beyond the Blue mountains it is the same, only on a much larger scale. There they are continually arriving by the carloads, here by the wagonful. When the two tracks shall have been finished at Huntington, immigrants will be as thick as on the other side of the Blue mountains.

Washington Territory.

Twelve teachers are now employed in the Central school at Seattle.

The Whatcom county republican central committee will meet at Cline's on April 29th.

George Frye, an old resident of Olympia, died at Shaddbay on Monday of pneumonia, aged about 66.

A force of men are at work on the steamer Eliza Anderson, preparing that noteworthy craft for active business.

H. T. Distler, living on the Touchet, was severely injured, a few days ago, by being struck by an infuriated cow.

At present is completeness of dull times just now, and a number of business men are moving to other localities.

Austin is the most rapidly growing town on the Snake river. A water works company has been organized there.

A 5-year old daughter of Thomas Ames fell through the Spring Flat railroad bridge last Saturday and received painful injuries.

Walla Walla exchanges: The farmers are busy plowing and getting ground in a state of readiness for a harvest in the whole hog and hop.

Seattle *Chronicle*: An adjuster has gone to the scene of the recent Chehalis fire to look after the loss. W. J. Hill, of this city, will lose about $2500 above insurance.

A citizen of Seattle reports that in a ramble through the city he counted seventy-five houses in course of construction, their estimated value aggregating over $300,000, an average of $4000 each.

Charles Eichler, who absconded inasmuch as few days ago at Walla Walla, has arranged his business affairs so as to be able to open up in a few days with a larger stock of goods than ever.

Work upon the railroad bridge over Snake river at Almota is progressing slowly, there being but a very few men employed upon the work at the present time. Failure to procure the necessary rock compelled the discharge of a large number of employes.

The Almota is the only boat now running on the upper river, but this week Captain Bancroft will put on the R. R. Baker, thus affording the traveling public daily boat up and down the river and a rapid shipment of the grain, the Baker carrying about 3000 and the Almota 25.

The Farmers of Eureka flat are very busy plowing and seeding. This being what is considered the first year in the portion of the land will be much better farmed. A large acreage of wheat was sown in the fall. There will be considerable barley, but not much wheat sown this spring.

Rev. J. C. Van Patten and N. V. Cobleigh have succeeded in securing about $3000 in subscriptions towards paying the indebtedness on Whitman college. The spring term at this college opened up with the largest attendance ever known in any year. There are at present over eighty scholars in attendance.

Walla Walla *Statesman*: We find after conversing with a number of prominent sheep men, that the sheep of that county have wintered very well, even a grass was scarce in the fall, is very close at present, but generally speaking there was plenty of feed prepared, and sheep wintered well on the bunch bose.

Yakima *Herald Tribune*: The citizens of Cheney have already commenced spring improvements with a commendable vigor and activity. Gethen & Co. have faith in the future prosperity of the city Sidewalks are being constructed along the principal business and residence streets, and there is every indication of substantial growth this season.

Walla Walla *Journal*: J. B. Lister, an editor of the Pomeroy *Republican* and well known here, was arrested Wednesday last on a charge of malicious interest, preferred by Fred Page Trestle, of Pendleton. It is alleged that the accused has refused to account for quite a sum of money collected by him from Dr. Fredrickson, an agent of a resident of Pendleton.

A Frenchman who runs a logging camp on Big Shookum, while trying to prevent an infuriated yoke of bulls from goring another team of cattle to death, was himself gored, profusely and seriously wounded. He went up to Olympia for repairs, and is now doing well.

The citizens of Garfield and vicinity have organized a farmers' protective association with the following officers. President, Al Manering; vice president, E. M. Giles; recording secretary, Wm. Slaughenson; corresponding secretary, H. C. Collins; treasurer, A. Cowley. Al. Manering and H. C. Hosk were elected as delegates to the Colfax central association.

CABLE POINTS.

News and Gossip About Matters Now Absorbing the English Mind.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—London cable specials contain the following points.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

Despite the strong pressure exerted by the Indian section of the radicals the government is determined to adhere to its decision not to attempt to send a cavalry expedition from Suakem to Berber. Military operations along the Nile and upon the Red sea will remain suspended until October, when it will be possible for English troops to march into the interior. During the intervening heat of the spring and summer months the military authorities assert but an expedition would be altogether impracticable, if not quite impossible. Additional weight is added to this opinion by the disastrous effect of the heat upon the cattle of General Graham's troops in the last march to Tamanieb. The Egyptian treasury has sent Captain Cherrside £10,000 to distribute among the friendly tribes along the route from Suakem to Berber. The attempt to open the road by peaceful means is instructed to him, and the whole question of safety of the road to Berber depends upon the amount of money distributed. General Graham, however, will himself depts a Osmanside to set out for Berber unless he is assured safe conduct by all the tribes along the route.

Advices from Cairo report that Capts Moyneux and Chevers with him are making progress in the survey of the Nile, which is being made by order of the admiralty, to find out whether it will be practicable to send a flotilla of gunboats up the river. Should it be found practicable to send a flotilla of gunboats up the river, Lieutenant Stephenson, commander-in-chief of the British fore in Egypt, advises the government not to send English troops beyond Assiut during the heated season.

Private letters received from upper Egypt say concur in stating that tribes between Berber and Assouan are waiting eagerly for the signal which shall bid them to rise against Egyptian authority. They are all inwardly sympathy with El Mahdi. Isolated attacks upon Egypt an villages by Arabs are occurring frequent. The spirit of insurrection and the hope of freedom from Egyptian control are growing stronger every day.

Telegraphic communication with Khartoum still remains broken, and no news of Gordon is forthcoming. It is awaited with feverish anxiety and suspense. The people hope for the best, but it is useless to deny that many fear the worst.

RUPTURE IN THE IRISH PARTY.

The Irish party are considerably excited at the growing differences between its two leaders, Messrs Parnell and Dawitt. They are especially active in their ideas regarding the manner of conducting the coming election campaign. At present Parnell and Harrington, M. P., are indulging in a little controversy concerning the organization of the campaign. Dawitt urges freedom in the selection of candidates by the constituents, while Harrington says it is necessary for the parliamentary party to have a voice in their selection. Dawitt contends that the land act has done nothing to satisfy the real movers in the land league agitation. He declares that he and his followers will have nothing to do with any extension of the purchase clause of the act or will not consent to the creation of peasant property, obtained by government advances, for the purpose of buying out the landlords' interest. Davitt's plan is to abolish landlordism, root and branch, by leaving the tenants continue the process which has already made landlords' property nearly unsaleable.

MARY ANDERSON.

The latest rumor regarding Mary Anderson that she has refused an offer of marriage from Lord Colebridge has astonished to the discredit of the actress. The public accept Lord Coleridge's phrase that the report was an impudent falsification, as entirely without foundation. The *Spectator* refers to Mary Anderson as an actress who draws crowds mainly by the fame of her beauty, and says, the archbishop of Canterbury is fortunately married; but for that matter the archbishop would, under the low degradation of the public mind, be given away to some second and third rate actress, between fifth and sixth rate public Pantin street, between fifth and seventh avenues, Harlem; Sixpence to Quain 6, situate on north side of Quain street, between third south and fourth north streets, between Sydney and Cecil, 25 minutes; 1.24, legislature Subject to following rates: 25 minutes 1.24, legislature for the royal dramatic fund, but has sent 100 guineas as her offering.

THE PORTSMOUTH-GARMOYLE CASE.

The latest event in the Portsmouth-Garmoyle breach of promise case is that Lord Garmoyle has been summoned to deliver, within a month, to the solicitors of plaintiff, an affidavit stating what documents or statements in connection with the case are in his possession, and at the same time to answer certain interrogatories. W. G. Gilbey, the damagistes, writes to the *Era* in defense of Miss Portsmouth's character at the Liverpool theater. He says it was not more entirely to the notoriety which Miss Portsmouth has gained by recent events.

AN ELEPHANT STORY.

The presence of Duke of Connaught at an elephant fight given by the rajah of Bhurpoor, India, will be made the subject of question in parliament. Elephants are made to fight by giving them rajahs a mouthful of rum. Some become so drunk that they can hardly stand, while others are rendered furious.

A PLUCKY LITTLE WOMAN.

Capital has been secured to compel the new opera house on the Thames embankment. Colonel Mapleson has been offered the management, on condition that he make London his permanent residence. He is indisposed to accept unless allowed an occasional leave of absence for personal supervision of his American enterprises.

NOTES.

Prince Napoleon, Plon-Plon, has privately sold his household effects at Prangins, dismissed his servants and closed the Prangins house.

"Pearl-ey" Walton has made arrangements with his English agents to settle with his turf creditors.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
In Debility.

Dr. W. H. HOLCOMBE, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated states of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

MEETING NOTICE.

Attention, Boiler Makers.—The boiler makers of Portland are requested to assemble in the Multnomah engine house, Portland City Hall, Madison, between Front and Pettygrove, Tuesday evening, April 1, at 7:30 o'clock p.m. By order of the committee.

Brick Layers' Union will meet at their hall, on First st., between Ash and Oak, on Monday evening, March 31, at 8 o'clock. All brick layers are respectfully invited to attend. By order of BUSINESS AGENT.

Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 25 cents, and cash must be paid in the counter.

Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All persons advertising payable in advance.

Send for All-Wool Dresses and Bolmoa Ulsters, 32nd and Alder. Fine Breeding done.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, RESTAURANT, BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

G. SHINDLER & CO., PURVEYORS.

G. Goetz, Wall Paper, 106 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—COAT AND PANTS MAKER. Apply to JOHNSON & STEPHENS, Merchant Tailors, 124 First st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT "WESTPORT." For particulars apply to DAVID WEST, foot of Alder st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, to take charge of a hotel; country preferred. Address "New York," box of Morrison.

GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be used to make herself generally useful. Inquire at 91 First st.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
CHOICE COFFEE, SPICES, ETC.

We will sell at our salesroom, No. 41 First st., on

Wednesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

Extra Choice Macondray Teas, Fine Coffees, Extracts, Sugar, Sugar, Jams, Table and Pie Fruit, Fine Line of Spices, Starch, Rice, Etc.

BALANCE OF STOCK.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Established 1782.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON.

Unlimited Liability of Each Individual Shareholder,

Comprising many of the leading mercantile men in London.

Offering protection of the most undoubted kind against Fire.

OFFICE REMOVED TO NO. 7 STARK ST., North Side.

GEO. L. STORY, Agent.

To the Trade.

We take pleasure to inform the trade of the Northwest that we have established a branch of our San Francisco house in the premises formerly occupied by A. Blumenthal, No. 163 First st., Portland, where we shall be pleased to furnish the Trade with Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, etc., at San Francisco prices.

D. BLOCK & CO.,
307 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO. 105 First St., PORTLAND.

SUMMER TERM OF THE PORTLAND KINDERGARTEN will begin April 1st. No. 230 Washington st.

PIANO FOR SALE—HAS BEEN USED, BUT is in good order. Inquire at 261 First, corner Ankeny.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single. Private residence; home comforts; will prepare meals if desired. Call at 261 Second st., between Ash and Ankeny. Gentlemen only.

ENGLISH WATCHMAKER—HARRY A. CRAWFORD, formerly with H. L. Stone, Vallambert Hunter, Watchmaker, others has opened a watch repairing shop at 111 First st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF one of the best rooming houses in Portland; will sell cheap for cash; or will exchange for good property; call and see us. PETTYGROVE & THATCHER, corner First and Washington streets.

MECHANICAL DRAWING, BLUE PRINTING and tracing machine; also making of all kinds of cutting implements. W. ROWSSEND, 50 First st., opposite Morrison's Opera House.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE; 8 ROOMS; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to OLDENBURGH, BARNES & CO., 1 Washington st., First National Bank building.

Writing Lessons

Afternoon and Evening at the

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We are instructed to sell by auction at the Residence No. 23 West Park, near corner B st.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1884,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Furniture of Residence
COMPRISING

Ex. Sin. and Wool Carpets, Fine Parlor Suit; Center Table, Brackets, Pictures, Reception Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bedroom Suits, Bedding, Mirrors, Lounges, Extension Table, Wardrobes, Pictures, Walnut and Cane Chairs, Hall Carpet, Bedroom Carpets, Spring Beds, Crockery, Hall stand, Wood and Coal Stove complete, Cupboard and Kitchen furniture, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TO-DAY.

Don't You Forget

Times Printerthe, Portland Directory, Legal Blanks. A Washington st. 30 Every-

Portland Box Factory.

W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & Co. All orders promptly filled. Foot of Waller's Saw Mill, Office, 5 Washington st. 30 Every-

LAND
FOR SALE.

IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED FARMING LANDS on line of N. P. R. R., near St. Helens. Address B. F. GILTNER, St. Helens, Or.

SALE OF ENGINE HOUSES.—AT A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, held February 1, 1884, an order was made to dispose of by public auction engine houses Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the fire department. In conformity with said order, the Fire Commissioners will offer for sale, on the 4th of April, 1884, at the hour of 10 A. M., at office of Commissioners, 24 Union block, and at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders for cash, the said houses and lots belonging to the property. Engine house and lot known as Company No. 2, situate on south side of Washington street, between Second and Third; engine and lot known as Company No. 3, situate east side Pinnock street, between Main and Centenary streets, Sellwood; engine and lot known as Company No. 4, situate on north side of Quain street, between third south and fourth south streets, between Sydney and Cecil, 25 minutes; 1.24, legislature for the royal dramatic fund, but has sent 100 guineas as her offering.

Notice is hereby given that above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, April 3, 1884, at same hour.

HENRY ACKERMAN,
GEO. L. STORY,
JAMES LOTAN,
Commissioners.

Attest: WM. L. ERVINGTON, Sec'y.

Postponement.

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HENRY ACKERMAN,
GEO. L. STORY,
JAMES LOTAN,
Commissioners.

Attest: WM. L. ERVINGTON, Sec'y.

DON'T FORGET

To see the Great Dick Hose we are offering for

25 CENTS PER PAIR.

They cannot be obtained again at the price.

OLDS & KING,
146 First St.

48 FOR 10 Cents in six hours, cures in 11th, PHIL. three days. Drug Store, 15 N. First st., Portland. 17d&w

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office, for the statistical CHRONICLES. The best medium to circulate in the east.

WANTED—POSITION AS AN ACCOUNTANT or as work in office; best references. Address Hotel, care Oregonian. 30mo1

WANTED—TO RENT SMALL FURNISHED house in some centrally located, for cash; without children; best references. Address "C," this office.

WANTED—Employment.

WANT PLACES FOR COOK, NURSE, HOUSEkeeper at 8 Sts. PLATON, Boston block, corner First and Washington.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOY of good habits, to learn trade or printing office or grocery; good references. Address "Boy," this office.

CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND INterpreting office, 250 Washington st. Washington.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MRS. PLATT, a medium home, or would assist in housework for permanent; advertising people to advance. Address "W," this office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AT NORTON House. 30mo1

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICE GIRLS; ONE to learn sewing. Apply to MADAME STOCKEL, 27 Sixth st. 30mo1

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 40 Morrison st., between 1st and 2d. 30mo1

BARBER WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN; steady employment; wages reasonable. Apply to residential bath house, Morrison street. 30mo1

WANTED—A GIRL FOR THE KITCHEN AT the Occidental hotel. Inquire at Seventh st. 30mo1

SALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN and steady and profitable employment to the right man. Address, stating references, P. O. Box 1, Portland, Or. 30mo1

WANTED—TEN MEN TO GO TO TEXAS TO learn and engage in stock raising; no capital required; will be given a start on good society; plenty of game; fine climate; particulars free. Address, with stamp, for reply, J. H. WILLIAMS, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT MRS. PHIlippi's, 21 Fourth st., between Ash and Pine, a furnished or unfurnished sitting room. 30mo1

GIRL WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A family of two; call at MRS. PETERSON'S, 218 Fourth street. Reference required. 30mo1

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW BOOK. THE people want it; it sells at sight. Something entirely new and practical; any one can do it; no humbug; no postage and collecting; outfit free; exclusive territory; sales per week, $25 to $50. Address, with stamp, for circulars, Sun Pub. Co., 513 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE state; wages $100 per month and expenses; steady employment; no peddling; address, with stamp, for particulars, P. O. Box 1, Portland, Or.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ACTIVE, WIDEawake agents in every county in the state; salary $100 per month and expenses; steady employment; no peddling; address, with stamp, for particulars, P. O. Box 1, Portland, Or.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE state; wages $100 per month and expenses; steady employment; no peddling; address, with stamp, for particulars, P. O. Box 1, Portland, Or.

AMERICAN HOME AND FARM VALUE GUIDE. Most complete and best work published; 1000 pages; 500 engravings; sells at sight; 100 per cent profit; terms free. HALLETT & CO., P. O. Box 1, Portland, Or.

PLATO'S AGENCY.

First and Washington, Belcum's Block.

BLACKSMITH WANTED FOR COUNTRY SHOP. PLATO'S AGENCY.

LABORERS—100 ARRIVED NEAR GRAND RAILroad Junction. PLATO'S AGENCY.

NOTICE---THE ESMOND.

ROOMS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
MEALS A LA CARTE
TABLE D'HOTE—Dinner ..... 50 cts.
" with wine ..... 75 cts.

J. H. BRENNER, Prop'r.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MRS. G. H. CLARKE,
IMPORTER OF
FINE MILLINERY,
Cor. Fourth and Columbia sts., Portland, Or

LARGEST AND FINEST DRESS HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,
Importers and Wholesale Druggists
358, 360 and 362 Sibley St., cor. First.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S
Fine Underwear,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NIGHT SHIRTS,
ROWING SHIRTS,
FINE
NEGLIGE SHIRTS
FISHING HOSE,
CHOICE
NECKWEAR.
All our own make or importation.

JOHN
CRAN
&
CO.

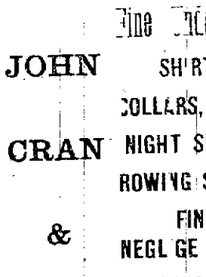
HAVE REMOVED TO

REID'S BANK BLOCK,

Cor Pine and First sts.,

Where they will continue to dispose of their

ELEGANT STOCK
OF
Silks,
Dress Goods,
Millinery,
—AND—
Fancy Goods,
AT PRICES
Regardless of Cost.

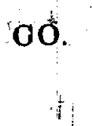


PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORNS.

Eggs for hatching, $3 for 13; $5 for 26.

Just received from the East, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Javas, White Guineas, and Scotch Terrier Dogs. C. H. REED, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA RIVER POULTRY YARD
Vancouver, W. T. 1016dw1y



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FOR
Toys, Fancy Goods
MASKS,
Gold and Silver Spangles, Bells, Bells, Fringes,
ICE and ROLLER SKATES.
WM. BECK & SON,
165 and 167 Second Street.

LAND PLASTER
FOR SALE BY
EVERDING & FARRELL.

150 AND FINE LINEN.

Is the latest grade introduced by this well known manufactory.

UTICA MILLS MUSLIN,

Known and recognized by the Dry Goods Trade as the VERY BEST. Is bleached and finished in the United States, comprises the body of the shirt and a fine linen bosom for the bosom. The

STANDARD

Designs well known to the public as the Trade-Mark of the Manufacturers, is offered as a guaranty that this Shirt is a superior article in Fit, Material and Workmanship.

N.B., executed by the Standard, unrivaled. NONE BETTER.

ASK FOR SHIRTS

Bearing the above brand. An examination will convince of their value. Some gentlemen will not above Trade-Mark.

For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

Established 1873.

SALMON! SALMON!
COLUMBIA RIVER SPRING SALMON,
Season 1884.

TO THE FISH TRADE OF THE NORTH-WEST:

My facilities this season are better than ever before. Orders filled in part desired quantities at the lowest prices.

CHAS. A. MALARKEY,
NEW YORK MARKET.
N.W. Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.
Correspondence solicited. Wm

New York Jewelry Co.,

Importers Wholesale and Retail

R. L. S. GILMAN

GILMAN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 First st., bet. Pine and Oak,
AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, etc. REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell at residence No 42 First st.,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 1st,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Parlor Suits, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Hall Racks, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Carpets, Crockery, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stove, Refrigerator, etc.

Furniture can be seen at the store on Monday, March 31st, 1884.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction at No. 42 First street, between Ash and Pine,

On Thursday, April 3, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE

of the above premises, consisting of

Pine Ash Bed room Suites, Ash Bedsteads, Springs and Mattresses, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Hall Racks, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Crockery, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stove, Refrigerator, etc.

Furniture can be seen at the store on Monday, March 31st, 1884.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
First and Pine.
Monday and Tuesday, Furniture and Carpets.
Wednesday, Real Estate Sale.
Saturday, Tacksmith Sale.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

R. W. & F. M. GOILE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
Special Attention given to City Work.
Office: Room 7 Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BOSTIN & GOWEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Produce, Provisions, etc., 20 Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AGENTS, Alder st. between Front and Davis, Portland.

MILLER & MILLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Flour, Grain and Produce, 10 Front st., between Washington and Stark, Portland, Or.

SOLOMAN & CO. COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS, Commission Merchants, Portland, Or. Ships wanted to load wheat for Europe. Correspondence with ship owners solicited.

ABRAHAM HIRSCH & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Or.

GOODALL & PERKINS, Commission Merchants, Portland, Or.

COBB & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Produce, Provisions, etc., 20 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

ABRAHAM HIRSCH & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Groceries, 71 First street, Portland.

ALLEN & LEWIS, Wholesale Grocers, Importers and Commission Merchants, Front and Davis, Portland, Or.

CORBETT & MACLEAY, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Stark street, Portland.

MCCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Produce and Commission Merchants, 8 First street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, W. T. Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

GUNPOWDER.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO. AGENTS CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS, Front and Ash sts., Portland.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHE & IMPLEMENT CO., Importers and Jobbers of Agricultural Implements, Buggies, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, Carriage Goods, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Etc., 44 and 46 Front st., Portland, Or.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS for Machinery and Mill Supplies, Iron and Steel, Belting, Rubber and Leather Goods, Oils, Packing, Hose, Lubricators, Pumps, Injectors, Etc., 75 and 77 First st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS for Hazard Powder Co.'s Blasting and Sporting Powder, Hercules Giant Powder, Hercules Electric Powder, Hercules Fuse, Repauno Chemical Co.'s Dynamite, Safety Fuse and Caps, Rifle, Shot Gun and Pistol Cartridges, Fuse, Caps, Etc., Ash and Front sts., Portland, Or.

J. HONEYMAN & CO. MAKERS OF Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Planing, Matching, Moulding, Re-sawing, Etc. Cor. Taylor and Front sts., Portland, Or. Telephone No. 1211.

JOS. WAGNER & CO. FLOORING MFG. CO., Planing, All kinds of Planing and Matching done to order. No. 224 First st., cor. Clay, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

BRADLEY & BOBERG, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN LEATHER AND FINDINGS, 51 and 53 Front st., between Washington and Stark streets, Portland, Oregon. Sole Agents for Hyde Park Tanning Co.'s Oak Sole Leather. Shoe Stock, Findings, Saddlery Hardware, Etc.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Cigars and Tobacco, 181 Front street, Portland, Or. Sole agents for the Celebrated Lorillard Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Also agents for Pioneer Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Correspondence solicited. Mail orders promptly attended to. Country dealers will find it to their interest to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Sole agents for the celebrated Tansill's Punch 5c Cigar. Branch 156 Cedar street, Tacoma, W. T.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

THOMPSON, DEHART & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Iron and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Woods, Domestic and Blacksmiths' Coal, Carriage Goods, Horse Clothing, Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MELLIS BROS. & CO., FANCY DRY GOODS and millinery, No. 72 Front st.

SHOW CASES.

DIXON BRUNSTROM & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Show Cases, 70 Front st., Portland. Factory, Mason, between First and Second.

MACHINISTS.

TRUESDALE & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, Front and Ankeny sts., Portland, Or. Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery, Iron Castings, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Etc. Repairing of all kinds of machinery and boiler work done on short notice. Steamboat and Mill work a specialty. Orders solicited.

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Any party want of a Piano or Organ can save the middleman's profit by calling on or addressing

J. F. ROBBINS & CO.,
320 First st., Portland, Or.

We will sell lower than the lowest. Call and buy and sell for cash only.

WE HANDLE THE

Steinway Piano

A HIGH NUMBER NO COMPETITION

ALSO

McCAMMON

A first-class Piano for

ALSO THE CELEBRATED

WHITNEY & HOLLOWAY

AND THE

KIMBALL ORGAN

Two of the best Organs made.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

Established 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.

Importing Wholesale Druggists

Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines.

Nos. 22 and 24 Front st.

Cor. Stark

Portland, Oregon.

BROOKS' SPOOL COTTON 24

F. H. PAGE

Commission Merchant

Fruit, Feed, Produce & Provisions

STORAGE

180 Front st., cor. Washington, Portland, Or.

Ware house Capacity 2,000 Tons.

Ask your Druggist for

PORTLAND, MARCH 31, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Portland, March 30 1884 P M.

Stations.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.07	48	NW	00	Clear
Roseburg	30.11	48	Calm	00	Clear
Salem	30.07	48	NW	00	Clear
Eugene City	30.07	48	N	00	Clear
Dalles	30.13	52	NW	00	Clear
Lakeview	30.20	42	SE	00	Clear
Fort Klamath	30.20	36	SE	00	Clear
Ashland	30.16	46	NE	00	Clear

CITY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the 17th day of March, 1884, in favor of Henry Failing, plaintiff, and against Thomas Cornelius, defendant, for the sum of $1,000 and costs and accruing costs, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

The Daily Oregonian

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31 1884.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

Particulars of the Mob's Mad Assault upon the Jail.

DEADLY EFFECT OF THE MILITIA'S FIRE.

The Angry Crowd Repulsed and the Prisoners Saved—Berner's Escape from the Train at Loveland, and his Recapture.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—12:45 A. M.—The jail has been fired by the mob, and the crowd on the street say they will cut the hose to prevent the fire department from extinguishing the flame. The mob seem to think that a wholesale holocaust is the only means of accomplishing their purpose.

The fire engines responded to the alarm, but after much difficulty in getting near the jail found that the alarm was false. It was occasioned by a bonfire built near the jail. As the building is solidly composed of stone and iron, it would be difficult to fire it from without.

It now appears that there was an actual conflict between the mob and the military, though it is still considered most likely that the wounds of the police and the military were inflicted by the fire of the jailer. When the lower floor between the reception room and the cell room was broken down, the militia fired at the mob, and Lew Zent, a laborer and member of the mob, was shot and killed. This seemed to break the spirit of the mob, though they did not retire hastily. A number of brickbats were thrown by them at the soldiers and police, but so far as could there was not much bitterness of feeling displayed by either side. The greatly superior strength of the jail with its armament and improved arms was so manifest when the former opened fire that it would have been utter folly to make any further effort. Seven newly-fired thirty men were arrested in the jail.

The jailor's residence in the jail, which was entered by a portion of the mob, was completely handled, windows were broken and furnitures smashed. From this a number made their way to the kitchen, and thence to the lower corridor. After relieving the inmates of the main effort to get at the prisoner the mob lingered outside, throwing stones and brickbats at the windows.

MORE FIRING BY THE MILITIA.

1:45 A. M.—News just comes from the jail that the mob is not defeated yet. They have broken into the armory of the Veteran regiment, and taken the guns. More firing is being done at the jail.

2:15.—Newton Cobb of Mannbester, Ohio, was shot in the shoulder by a soldier through a jail window. Cobb was a bystander in the sidewalk. The crowd claim the soldiers are firing unnecessarily upon outsiders who are merely lookers on. On the other hand the soldiers dread an attempt to burn the place or blow it up by rolling coal oil barrels into the basement, and justify themselves in clearing the sidewalks on that account. It is said a number of wounded militiamen have been hurt with random shots. Firing is still heard at intervals. The mob is now looking for ammunition, with a prospect of success.

The First regiment armory has been guarded for three nights, in anticipation of this affair, but the Veteran regiment, of which Sheriff Hawkins is Colonel, did not take the same precaution.

For the purpose of getting more arms and ammunition the mob is now busying itself in the extensive gun store of B. Kitbridge & Co., the largest in the city. In a few minutes a greatly superior force to the militia will be about the jail, and serious results can then follow. Some are talking about getting the cannon at Music hall.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

2:30 A. M.—The firing by the soldiers from the windows of the jail has been terribly destructive. The following wounded have been gathered into a drug store at Court and Walnut, and at a hotel near by, James Green, slightly; Walter E. Fay, dying; by James Turk, mortally wounded; E. Bochiner, bad wound in the thigh; Ed. Dulin, in the leg; Jacob Deem, slightly; Albert Schreiber, arm shattered; Henry Yalger, slightly; John Griffith, fatally; Martin Rafferty, fatally; O. L. Bartling, seriously; ——Lamson, slightly; ——Dougherty, slightly; Mike Holle, slightly; Adolphus Bussor, slightly; Cyrus Johnson, slightly; ——Reid, slightly; Carl Leonard, slightly; Jack Berryman, slightly; William McAllister, slightly; Mary Smith, fatally; George Miller, seriously. A man from Virginia, seriously wounded, refused to give his name.

AN IMPERFECT ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT.

At the meeting at Music hall adjourned last night the attention of the people was attracted by the shout of a young man who cried out: "Hi, hi! Come, follow me, and hang Berner!" Although there might have been an intention to organize a mob this was the first time it found vent; and decided excitement was the cry that took up and spread rapidly. The crowd around the jail soon reached 10,000 people. There seemed to be about 200 men in the lead, who took the initiative in all steps but said little.

As soon as it was learned in the jail that the mob was outside Sheriff Hawkins called up Fire Marshall Burker by telephone, and the riot alarm was sounded. The sheriff and his posse made all preparations to repel the attack.

On the way to the jail the mob secured a long, heavy scantling, to be used as a battering ram. It then began operations on the north side door, and knocked a hole long enough to admit a man's body, through which the mob crowded thick and fast, and about fifty manned the sides. They were met by a detail of police and the sheriff and forced back into the jail office.

AN ENTRANCE EFFECTED.

By this time the mob outside had procured a long, heavy board, and placing it on the iron railing in front of the jail pushed it through the window into the second story. With their they broke out the entire sash and the inside shutters and scrambled into the apartment of Jailor Brady. This successful move encouraged the crowd, who made a rush for the south door leading to the street from the second story, which it here level with the pavement. This soon gave way and the mob went through in great numbers. The sheriff's force consisted of thirteen men. When the mob entered these withdrew hastily into the jail proper, leaving between them and the mob the heavily grated iron door, which separated the reception room from the cell room. This was at the foot of the stairway leading up to the cell room. The reception room was jammed, and the mob kept calling "Give us Berner!" "Give us Johnson!" and so on through the list of murderers confined in the jail. These seemed to be the leaders. Finally a tall, muscular negro began to give orders and the mob quickly obeyed. Space was cleared and a plank used as a battering ram was brought to bear against the iron door. Behind the door stood Sheriff Hawkins and thirteen, with drawn revolvers. The sheriff said, calmly, that it must not break in the door. This seemed to warrant a movement and hesitated. Then the colored leader gave the word, "Swing the plank!" He was instantly obeyed and the plank battered, and a mighty shout went up. The second stroke from the battering ram made the gate weaker perceptibly; the third loosened its bolts, and it flew open.

THE MOB REPULSED.

Sheriff Hawkins had instructed his men not to fire, as he did not wish to shed blood. He attempted to address the mob, but they flew up by him up the window iron stairway to the cells. They sought Berner, but soon discovered that he was not there. Then they went to Johnson's cell, one of the murderers of the Taylor family at Avondale. The horrified prisoner suffered more than death as he looked on the determined, desperate crowds. A powerful plank was brought up to batter down the door of his cell but the small space prevented its use with effect. Then a deputy sheriff caught hold of the plank and prevented its being used. Meantime Chief of Police Reilly, hearing the men were in the jail endeavored through the court house and through a tunnel from it to the interior of the jail. With this coach and force the men were put out of the corridors about the cells, and the mob refused to be repulsed. Not a shot was fired up to this time by the forces within the jail.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

The stairway was again in possession of the sheriff's forces, and a struggle began for it or the gate. This colored ringleader was seized by Lieutenant Dinse, struck on the head and dragged inside. Then the gate was closed. Several others were arrested about the same time. The battering-ram was broken in two, and served as a brace for the gate. The mob seemed repulsed, and the story went out, spreading through the outside crowd, only to inflame them to more vicious effort. Efforts were resumed to batter in the entrances, and at the southern gate to the jail yard, which was broken.

Meantime Sheriff Hawkins sent an order to Colonel Hurd commanding the First regiment of militia, to report to him in the jail with all the men possible. Only about forty men were on duty, and these went to the jail, passing through the courthouse and its tunnel already mentioned.

BLOODSHED.

Here occurred the first bloodshed. The feather end of the tunnel was guarded by Officers Phil Munn and Tom Seggerth. As the soldiers approached by this route, with guns pointed, Officer Tom Seggerth threw up his hands and shouted, "For God's sake, don't shoot here! You will kill your friends!" Without taking the warning the command, "Fire!" was given, and a volley went crashing through the tunnel. Officer Munn fell, pierced by four balls. Tom Seggerth was shot in the side of the head. Several of the militia were shot by their own guns.

This volley had the effect to clear the jail, but for two hours thereafter efforts were made on the outside to destroy the whole building. A barrel of coal oil was poured down into the lower part of the jail and set on fire, but the officers within managed to extinguish it. A carpenter's shop furnished some wood, and that was also fired, but as the jail was mainly stone and iron this effort was futile.

The crowd threw bowlders and brickbats promiscuously at the windows, and the militia, meantime, replied from the windows at the crowd. Sheriff Hawkins tried to control the fringting energy that now prevailed, but with little success. After a time, and not more than one mob should be of a time, and then only in stricken, but not to kill. The men were uncontrollable, and fired at the crowd, doing deadly work.

Later the crowd broke into the Veteran armory and Eltridge's gun store, and got arms, but by the time Eltridge's gun store, and got arms, but by the time this was done the crowd was defeated and so that no further serious attempt was made, and at half-past 3 this morning quiet was restored.

BERNER'S ESCAPE FROM THE TRAIN.

The train-boy, who was standing on the platform at the time, says Berner walked round the car and entered it again from the rear. Meantime the wild mob had discovered the fact mistake, and were even more infuriated than before. Berner was had about two-thirds of the way through the car, when one of the deputies who had seen him jump from the train the deputies who had seen him jump from the train cried, "There he goes! Now catch him." Immediately Berner started on a run, and again jumped from the train, which by this time had started to pull out from the station. One of the deputies ran after him, while the one who had been mistaken for Berner was still held by the crowd. Joe Means and the third deputy remained on the train.

Train men do not think Berner was captured. They believe that after jumping from the train the second time he ran between the Globe Mineral train and the second train, which was standing on the track, and after thus evading the mob escaped to the fields. The train boy is a lunkenuss and the country for verify these statements.

While the first section of the train was thus being held at Loveland, pulled into Morrow, another mob was waiting to capture the prisoner. This mob was composed of 5-0 or 100 men, only a part of whom were masked. Before the train stopped they climbed on the engine, into the cars and on the steps, eager to get possession of the supposed prisoner. Some of the men attempted to force the train here to stop before it got into town in order that they could swing Berner from a bridge near by. They hunted through the passenger coaches, and sleeping cars, completing their search just as the train pulled away from town. Berner is fourteen miles northeast of Loveland. Means and the deputy got off here, and were so excited that they could hardly speak.

THE MOB AT LOVELAND.

COLUMBUS, March 29.—Train men and passengers who arrived here after midnight give the following account of the mob at Loveland, and the efforts to get Berner, the murderer, to Columbus. They left here with the regular train from Cincinnati over 10 Lines with Berner and the accommodation train to Wood and there took the accommodation train to Loveland. The part of the journey was made without incident. Many of the mob began to go to the Little Miami depot and quietly board the train for Columbus, and join the two deputies and Berner at Loveland. When the Little Miami train passed into Loveland Berner was placed in the car next to the sleeper, before the train had come to a full stop. The two deputies sat near him, but did not have him in their custody. Joe Means sat in the next car, and in advance. As the train came to a stop a howling mob of near 1,000 men, women and children, surrounded the train, and "Lynch him!" Some of the men were mashed, while a part of them were not. They climbed in all over the cars, and when the two Berner was seized. One of the deputies who had been detained with Berner sprang from his seat and started for the front of the car, thought it was Berner trying to escape, and pouncing on him bore him to the ground. He was choked, beaten and almost killed. Before the mistake was discovered Berner had sprang from his seat, but in attempting to jump from the platform fell headlong to the ground. It was doubtless this accident that prevented the crowd from appropriating him.

THE WILD SCENES RENEWED.

The second section of the Little Miami, which starts from Cincinnati about fifteen minutes after the first, witnessed almost the same scene that had been enacted before. At Loveland a wild rush was still being made and searching for Berner. Many men rushed upon the train, thinking perhaps that an attempt would be made to smuggle him through. The train was pulled on under the search, and the search would be continued till daylight, when the fugitive would be easily recognized.

At Morrow was at the depot, waiting for the second section, and when it arrived the same frenzied effort was made to discover the object of their search. Never an attempt to the city made at Morrow, but in spite of the excitement they was not recognized, and the train pulled out and they came in quietness.

Passengers and trainmen on the second section have the thrilling scenes that occurred before, and said that the excitement was increasing.

Colonel Hunt telegraphed the governor to be in readiness, and his excellency will be in main over this day, so as to be ready for more troops if necessary. Colonel Hunday made a requisition on the adjutant general 5000 rounds of ball cartridges, and they were sent to Glendale on the train.

Passengers on the morning and noon trains from Cincinnati state that the most intense excitement exists all along the way, large crowds being gathered at the stations. Threats are made against the deputy sheriffs that they would suffer if they attempted to return with Berner, and the deputies have instructions to proceed to Columbus, or show that he has been put out of the way.

BERNER'S PROBABLE FATE.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—There was a report on the streets this morning that Berner had been recaptured and hanged at Loveland. The principal ground for the story is that Berner, in company with the crowd at Loveland, run into the Miami river and was drowned. This is not improbable, as the river was very dark, and no trace was found of him. The whole country is being scoured by officers and citizens, and if he is found alive he will probably be lynched.

Officer Nunn died at 4 o'clock from the effects of his wounds.

COLONEL HUNT'S REPORT.

Colonel Hunt, commander of the military, gives this version of the mob: "When we got started to the court house the mob was found in occupied by a mob, who, just as soon as the two leading files made their appearance, began firing stones, and three or four of the leading men fell, badly wounded. A deputy sheriff who was with us ordered the men to return the fire, which they did, and cleared the pavement. In every instance the men fired under orders. Most of the gunshot wounds came from the indiscriminate firing of the mob." This account of the fire is wholly contradicted by Officer Von Segeren, whose story has been told already. He begged the soldiers not to shoot.

Nothing has yet been heard of Berner. A deputy sheriff left Loveland this morning in a carriage, going toward Cincinnati, giving rise to the suspicion that Berner had come that way. Others think it is more probable that he has hid, but that in the excitement of the crowds in the vicinity of the court house and the jail continue large, though the police and soldiers prohibit access to the latter for the time. Applications for access to the jail or court house are refused. Apprehension of trouble tonight grows stronger. It is rumored that Governor Hoadley, Kentucky, will send 800 men to the rescue of the prisoners arrested last night and still in jail.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JAIL.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—All day thronging crowds have filled the streets armed to the jail as they were permitted to come. The jail is a circular building, with two wings extending north and south. It fronts east on Sycamore street. The yard is inclosed with a high stone wall, surmounted by an iron fence. The entrance is through doors leading into the residence of the jailer, which open on the sidewalk. The entrance to the jail is reached by stone winding stairs, leading down to the area twelve feet below the sidewalk. Here was the beginning of the attack last night. The crowd could range up to the doors of the jailer's house, and could fire into the windows of the jail proper, which they battered open with a heavy sawed beam, obtained from a new building near by. Then came beams and then a dozen more until the walls of the jail tumbled, and just as prepared to secure all the outside doors. The jail office and the jailer's residence have scarcely an unbroken article about them.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

COLUMBUS, March 29.—The first alarm has been sounding the military together for half an hour. Four companies each regiment is rushed on arms, waiting for a special train to Cincinnati. Four regiments, with headquarters at Dayton, have also been ordered by the governor to fall for orders.

BERNER'S CRIME.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The history of the crime for which Berner was sentenced to twenty years is as follows: William H. Kiel was murdered in his station last January, and Berner was stood behind the door, and when his victim entered smashed his head with a hammer. He robbed him of $600, put the body in the safe of the store, and then locked it and dumped it into Mill creek where it was found a few days later.

BERNER RECAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Berner was caught at Foster's crossing, about 12 miles from here, and is in charge of officers, who will take him to Columbus.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Berner was taken by train from Foster's Crossing to Hamerville, in the direction of Cincinnati, where he was transferred to the Columbus accommodation train and locked up in the express car. He passed Loveland this morning at eight, and should be by this time (7 P. M.) in Columbus.

ENGLAND.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD'S DEATH

LONDON, March 29.—When the news that lessed of the duke's death first was received there was great weeping. Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby informed the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House of his brother's death. The Duke of Albany left the palace at the close house at 6:30 Thursday evening. He was well enough afterwards to write a telegram to the duchess saying that he had had a fall, and passably duchess saying that he had had a fall, and passably duchess saying that he had had a fall, and passably could not be home to prayers for England in that day. The duke struck on his head when he fell. In the fall he struck on his head when he fell. In the fall he struck on his head when he fell. In the fall he